

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREITEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGA-SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"VORCK" Capt. J. Rindermann	About WEDNESDAY, 16th June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.	"LUTZOW" Capt. C. Dewers	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	FRIDAY, 18th June, 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE.	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	SATURDAY, 19th June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.	ARMANDO BEHIC	Lafont	21st June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.	SYDNEY	Roburat	22nd June, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.	CALEDON	Bruno	5th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.	TOURANE	Lancelin	6th July, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 to £31.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

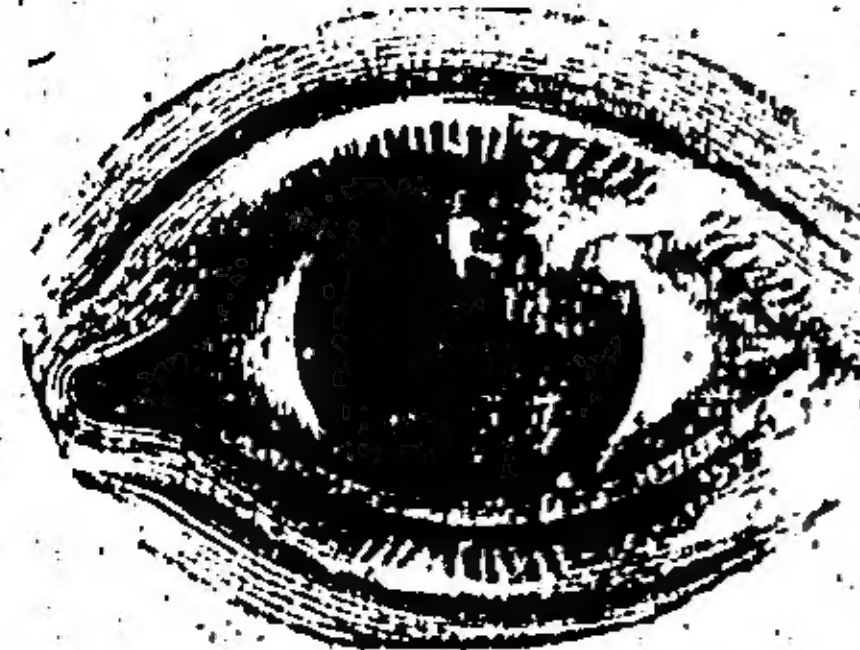
These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshien.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshien, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, 1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
GALCUTTA, 50, Bechook Road.
SHANGHAI, 506 Nanking Road.
Hongkong, 4th March 1908.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 606, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scutts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 9, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [462]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [463]

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1909. [471]

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [478]

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & Co., Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909. [479]

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [408]

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRINCE EAST, BLU BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [475]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPAGNIE DEPARTEMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1909. [484]

To Let

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 14, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [472]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1900 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Voux Road, Central, Hongkong.

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores.

Preços modicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Voux Road.

Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909. [470]

HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

PROGRAMME OF NEXT SESSION.

The next session of the College of which His Excellency the Governor of the Colony is the patron and the Hon. Mr. Francis H. May, C.M.G., rector, commences on Wednesday, 1st September, 1909. The preliminary examination will begin on Tuesday, 17th August.

The subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination are as follows:—

I. English, including reading, dictation, composition, grammar, analysis; with questions on the general outlines of English History, and on the general outlines of the geography of Europe and Asia, with special reference to the geography of China.

II. Latin, or classical Chinese, or other classical language. (Grammar, and easy translation from and into English.)

III. Mathematics, comprising:—(1) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, percentage, square root, and simple interest; (2) algebra, including simple equations and easy quadratic equations; and (3) geometry, including the subject matter of Euclid, Books I., II. and III., with easy deductions.

IV. One optional subject: Greek, French, German, a modern Chinese dialect, or other modern language. (Grammar, and easy translation from and into English.)

The Oxford Local Examination certificates, Senior and Junior, are accepted as exempting from the preliminary examination *pro tanto*, i.e. exempt from examination on subjects passed in the Oxford Local Examinations.

The fee of the College is \$120 per annum. Any class in the College may be attended by a non-matriculated student, i.e. by one who does not wish to pass a preliminary examination, on payment of a class fee of twenty dollars, on account of each such class, for each session of four months' duration; but no class so attended will be allowed to count as a part of the regular medical curriculum of the College.

This is arranged to provide for those intending to qualify as pharmaceutical chemists, or desirous of studying the scientific subjects only, such as physics, chemistry, practical chemistry, and biology.

Candidates for the preliminary examination should enter their names before 2nd August.

The calendar of the College and all information regarding it may be obtained on application to the secretary, Dr. J. C. Thomson, at the Tung Wah Hospital, or at the Alice Memorial Hospital.

H. H. WU TING-HANG AS A SCHOOL VISITOR.

Chicago, May 9.

Wu Ting-hang, Chinese Minister to the United States, has accepted the presidency of the Chinese School of Chicago, according to an announcement made to-day. The school is one of a series started under the auspices of the Imperial Chinese Government: Courses in Chinese literature, domestic science, Chinese and international law, and in the customs and habits of Chinese in their own country will be given. There are thirty-two students ranging in age from 6 to 30 years already enrolled.

TAKES TO COLLEGE GIRLS.

Chicago, May 8.

Wu Ting-hang, the Chinese Minister to this republic, was palpably embarrassed this afternoon and lacked his usual ready flow of language. He explained it by saying that he was not accustomed to addressing an audience made up especially of women, particularly college women. The couple of hundred Wellesley alumnae who had gathered for their annual banquet on the ninth floor banquet hall of the Auditorium did not seem to notice it, though, and they applauded him heartily.

None of the other speakers accused so much enthusiasm as Minister Wu. He began by apologizing for his embarrassment, following it up by a confession of a change of mental attitude toward women since his residence in the United States, and concluded by saying that all women should be educated—if possible they should receive college education. He told of the condition of women in China and intimated that while it is desirable for Chinese to learn all good lessons possible from Western nations he would not have them imitate any of our vices.

BIG GAME OF THE SEA.

SIX HUNDRED WHALES KILLED WITH EXPLOSIVE HARPOONS.

Three Norwegian whalers, the *Edda*, the *Sanson*, and the *Heracles*, have left Plymouth for Sandefjord, on their return from South Georgia, where they have been on an expedition, in the course of which over six hundred whales were captured.

The season, which lasted four months, is a record, 14,000 barrels of oil, worth 800,000 kroner, having been secured.

Capt. Sorlie, one of the skippers, described the method of whale hunting pursued by steam whalers. "In the bows of the craft is a small cannon, from which is fired a harpoon. In the head of the harpoon is an explosive. When the weapon is fired at a distance of about 30 fathoms from the whale the aim is for the creature's lungs. The harpoon is embedded in the flesh, and an explosion follows. Sometimes it happens that the charge does not explode, and then the ship may be towed for miles by the wounded monster.

Capt. Sorlie and Capt. Hansen both had narrow escapes from death. Accidents happened to a platform on which the guns were mounted, the fork breaking and releasing the weapons. Capt. Sorlie saved himself by hurling himself to the deck, but Capt. Hansen was caught by a gun which crushed a leg and an arm.

	June 22 at 5 P.M.	June 24 at 5 P.M.
Barometer	29.90	29.80
Temperature	85	87
Humidity	71	63
Rainfall	0.00	—

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DEVANHA,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., *ex S.S. Macedonia*.From Australia, *ex S.S. India*.From Calcutta, *ex S.S. Nile*.From Persian Gulf, *ex B.I.S.N. and B. & F. S. N. Co.'s Steamers*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1909. [474]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BRASILIA"

Captain Jäger, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1909. [474]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENEDI,"
FROM LEIT, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO' AND LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 12nd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909. [470]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MATOPPO"

Captain Dorman, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

In consequence of the steamer having grounded in the Suez Canal consignees must sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading can be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909. [481]

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 22 bore Double Breechloaders from 30s. each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & KEYNOLDS, George Street, Minorca, London, E.C. 4.

[474]

Solicitor's Conduct Questioned.

ACTION FOR DISBARMENT.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Supreme Court was comfortably filled with spectators this morning when the interlocutory proceedings were taken, in which Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon, solicitor, late of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, was called upon to show cause why his name should not be struck off the Roll of the Supreme Court for alleged misconduct.

The visitors numbered some forty persons, including many Chinese gentlemen, officers of the Hongkong Police Force, and many civilians, who followed the case with considerable interest. The defendant entered the court-room accompanied by his lawyers and his brother-solicitor, a few minutes before the Court sat, and took up the same position at the left hand end of the table as he occupied yesterday. He appeared more cheerful to-day, and chatted freely with his lawyers.

The Judges, Sir Francis Pigott and Mr. Justice Gompertz, arrived in Court shortly after half-past ten, when Mr. E. Potter (representing Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) the complainant, began his address to the Judges. Mr. Potter was instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

Counsel went into the alleged facts of the case at great length. He opened his address by saying that the application was on behalf of Mr. John Hastings, of the firm of Hastings and Hastings, that Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon be struck off the Roll as a solicitor on the ground that he had been guilty of gross misconduct in his capacity as a solicitor.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Gross misconduct? Mr. Potter—Yes.

Mr. Calhoun (for the defence)—Might I suggest that my friend specifically formulate the charges against my client. I understand there are three charges of embezzlement.

Mr. Potter—I will come to them presently. The Chief Justice—Put them in the best form you can.

Mr. Calhoun returned that he wanted to know the charges Messrs. Hastings and Hastings are relying on.

Mr. Potter—There are three charges, but before coming to them I want to give a sketch of Mr. Dixon's connection with the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

Mr. Calhoun—I want to know the charges first.

Mr. Potter replied that he would come to them presently.

Mr. Calhoun—We are entitled to know what they are.

Mr. Potter—Three in number, and here Counsel opened his case. He stated that a witness, one Wong Hui Tong, of Canton, would prove to the Court that on the 23rd July, 1908, he paid the sum of \$500 to Mr. Dixon for costs. That sum was never credited to Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, nor did the firm receive the money. Mr. Wong Hui Tong would also prove—

Mr. Calhoun—We want the three charges.

Mr. Potter—They will come to more than three.

Mr. Calhoun—The man is fighting for his professional existence. And we want to know the charges against him.

Continuing, Mr. Potter stated that during the continuance of an action the defendant borrowed various sums of money from Wong Hui Tong, amounting in all to \$750; that at the conclusion of that action—

The Chief Justice—Was Wong Hui Tong a client of the firm?

Mr. Potter—Yes.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—What was the action? Mr. Potter—Yes. He was the plaintiff in the action brought by the Kwong Hing Cheung firm against Reuter, Brockmann and Company. At the conclusion of that action, Counsel went on, a sum of \$70,000 was due to Mr. Wong's firm from Reuter, Brockmann and Company as costs. At an interview between the defendant and Mr. Wong, the defendant suggested that if he handed over the full amount in costs to Mr. Wong he (defendant) should get \$1,000 for himself.

Mr. Calhoun—I would ask my friend to specify the dates.

Mr. Potter—I think the witness will supply the dates. I have not seen him, but I think he can give them. I think the action concluded some time in July, 1908.

Mr. Calhoun—That is very vague.

The Chief Justice said that charges had been made against the man and dates should be given.

Mr. Potter—I cannot give the dates now, but I will as soon as I can.

Mr. Justice Gompertz inquired whether the money defendant was alleged to have borrowed had been repaid.

Mr. Potter's answer was in the negative.

Mr. Calhoun—He denies borrowing any money.

Mr. Potter—Yes, he denies that.

Mr. Calhoun here proceeded to read certain rules from the Law Times newspaper when Counsel for the plaintiffs objected to anything being quoted from a newspaper. His friend had a similar objection yesterday.

Mr. Calhoun replied that in making charges against a man the material charges and dates should appear in the affidavits, but his friend had other charges now which were not in the affidavits. Here Mr. Calhoun said that if his friend "did not trust him" he would hand up the Law Times rules to the Court—which he did.

Mr. Potter—It is not a question of the drafting.

The Chief Justice—I should say that the charges be differently formulated before they come into Court.

Mr. Potter—I shall be glad to do all in fairness to the defendant. The next charge, he said, was on the 31st January, 1909, when a man named Wan Hi engaged Messrs. Hastings and Hastings to act on behalf of a friend in a Police

Court case. Wan Hi agreed to pay \$50 costs. He instructed Mr. Dixon and paid to him \$50 on account. This money defendant duly credited to the firm as having been received on account. On the 13th or 14th January, Wan Hi paid to the defendant the remaining \$20 out of the \$50. This sum, however, was never credited to the firm by the defendant and the firm never received it. The next charge against the defendant was in January of the present year.

The defendant was engaged by an Indian named Gulab in a case on the 31st January, and he paid the defendant, on account of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, costs in the sum of \$40. Only \$30 of this sum the defendant credited to his firm.

At this juncture, Counsel spoke as to the way in which defendant joined the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. The defendant, he said, came to this Colony some time in October, 1904, and joined the firm as an assistant solicitor. He showed considerable ability in the conduct of the cases in which he had been instructed, and as far as Mr. John Hastings could see he was a capable and trustworthy man; and to show how Mr. Hastings looked upon the defendant as a valuable man it need only be mentioned that at the end of his term, defendant was called upon to enter into a second agreement. By that agreement it was agreed to keep defendant for an additional term of five years as managing clerk, and at the end of the term he was promised a partnership in the business.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Was that mentioned in the agreement?

Mr. Potter—Yes. (Proceeding)—So your Lordships will readily see that Mr. Dixon is a man, whom Mr. Hastings could have had no desire to get rid of, and your Lordships will more readily recognise the fact that Mr. Hastings was to have left Hongkong this year for some time and he relied upon Mr. Dixon stepping into his position, and to be of every assistance to the firm when the senior partner left the Colony. Your Lordships will see then that Mr. Dixon is a valuable man, and so far as desiring to get rid of him a partnership in the business was offered him.

Counsel at this point explained the rule existing in the office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings as to the receipts of monies. When money was paid over to any person in the firm, he said, a receipt is given to the client, entries were made in the rough cash book by the solicitor receiving the money, and a note made in the solicitor's diary of every transaction. When this was done the money is turned over to the cashier, who pays it into the bank. Of course, the reason why a solicitor should be so scrupulously exact as to the entries in the books was because of the bills of costs to be sent to clients.

This brought Counsel to the 2nd February—an important date in this matter. On that day Mr. John Hastings had a conversation with two of his interpreters, and by reason of that conversation he made inquiries and as a result of those inquiries Mr. Hastings discovered that so far from defendant being a loyal and faithful servant to the firm, and so far from being an absolutely trustworthy person, that he had taken these sums of money, borrowed sums, and made requests as already mentioned. All this evidence was obtained absolutely independent of any employee of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, said Counsel. Only in one case did Mr. Hastings invoke any outside aid, and in that case a police-inspector brought him in touch with the man, Wan Hi, in securing the charges. As he had already stated the charges are five in number, and are supported by Wong Hui Tong, who is an independent witness, and managing partner of a wealthy and influential firm of silk merchants of Canton.

Apparently there was no reason why this man should come here and swear to ruin Mr. Dixon. Mr. Dixon conducted the case for him and conducted it successfully, and so far from owing him any grudge Wong Hui Tong owed him a debt of gratitude. Wan Hi, the other witness, is the manager of a fruit store in Hongkong, and Gulab is a jemadar in the Police Force. There could, therefore, be no collusion among the witnesses: Wong Hui Tong belongs to Canton; Wan Hi resides in Hongkong, and Gulab is an Indian.

On the 26th March, Mr. John Hastings had an interview with the defendant on this matter. It might be stated here that at that interview Mr. Hastings was not aware of the charges to be made by Wong Hui Tong, of Canton.

At the interview, Mr. Hastings said to the defendant that it had been reported to him (Mr. Hastings) by Hung Kam Ming (the late interpreter) that defendant had been in the habit of receiving monies from clients for costs and of paying portions of it into the office and retaining the balance for himself; that this was done usually in Police Court cases, or cases in which clients paid money to him direct in cash. Mr. Hastings also said that he had made independent inquiries into the matter, and that he was satisfied that he had obtained sufficient evidence to satisfy him that the charges were true.

Mr. Dixon, Counsel said, answered—"It is not so." He then left the room, and had not gone for more than a minute, when Mr. Hastings called him back and said to him—"I have sufficient evidence to prosecute you, Dixon; but I have no wish to do so. I want you to go away, for I cannot keep you in my office now."

The defendant sat down, and then said—"I admit having taken money from the office, but it was only small amounts, and there were not many occasions on which I did it."

Mr. Hastings said—"It is not the question of the amount. It is a matter of principle." Mr. Hastings went on to tell defendant that he was in a position of trust and responsibility, and that he could not keep him in employment after this. He (Mr. Hastings) attributed the whole affair to defendant keeping bad company, and living with a European woman, who ran him into greater expense than he could afford, and that defendant had promised him to

give up this mode of life, and had not done so.

To this defendant answered—"I might have taken thousands if I wanted to."

Mr. Hastings then suggested that defendant should go to Japan, ostensibly on a holiday, and that he should not return. He suggested further that defendant should go to some other place where he could continue his practice.

Defendant said—"I have nowhere to go to. I can't go home as my father has already two sons in the business." He begged Mr. Hastings to reconsider the matter and let him stay on, adding that what had occurred would be a lesson to him. That concluded the first interview.

On the 31st March, Mr. Hastings wrote to defendant the following letter:—

31st March, 1909.
Dear Dixon,—Referring to our interview of the 16th instant, during which you admitted to me that you had taken office money on various occasions, though you said the amounts were small, I have considered the matter very carefully, being most anxious to do what is right both as regards yourself and as regards this firm; and I can come to no conclusion but that you must leave this office.

You are in a position of great trust, and responsibility, and it is impossible that you can be continued in such a position, unless this firm has complete confidence in you which of course cannot be the case after what has occurred.

The Agreement between us must therefore be cancelled and I enclose you an Agreement cancelling same which please sign and return.

I do not, however, wish to send you away at once, and have no objection to your staying on for a month or two if you wish at the same salary, etc., in order to give you time to look round and make your plan as to what you will do.

It must be understood, however, that we are at liberty to determine such engagement at any time should any necessity arise for doing so.

As regards the money paid by Sharpe, Parkers & Co. for your admission as a Notary, I have written to my brother to try and get it refunded. If that cannot be done of course you must pay it.

I trust that if you stop here for a time as suggested, you will give up living with the woman with whom you are now living and try and save all you can.

I should be glad also to know particulars of the amounts which you have taken from the office monies and to have same refunded.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) JOHN HASTINGS,
C. F. Dixon, Esq.

Mr. Potter, after reading the letter, continued by saying that Mr. Hastings wanted to cover defendant as much as possible, and requested him to stay on for two months more until he had collected sufficient money to leave the Colony. There was no reply to the above letter, and on 2nd April Mr. Hastings addressed defendant again, calling upon him to surrender the signed agreement which was sent to him on 31st ult. On the 2nd April, the same day, Mr. John Hastings received a letter from Messrs. Ewens and Harston. The letter is appended:—

2nd April, 1909.

Dear Sir,—We have been consulted by Mr. C. F. Dixon relative to your letter to him of the 31st ult., and Mr. Dixon has informed us of what took place at your interview with him on the 26th ult.

Mr. Dixon instructs us that at such interview he denied the charges which you advanced against him.

In the first paragraph of your letter under reply you allege that, at the interview in question, the charges were admitted.

We are instructed to say that such was not the case and that the charges in question were then and still are denied.

We have further to inform you that, in view of your statement to Mr. Dixon at the interview of the 26th ult. above alluded to that Mr. Hung Kam Ning had admitted that the charges were true and that he was implicated, Mr. Harston has seen Mr. Hung Kam Ning and has been informed by him that he has not only never admitted the truth of the charges, but strenuously denies them.

Under the terms of the Agreement dated the 15th April, 1907, made by your firm with Mr. Dixon he is entitled to certain substantial rights—which rights he is the more entitled to by reason of the fact that he has, in reliance upon the due recognition by your firm of those rights, partly performed the terms of such Agreement.

This Agreement we gather from your letter under reply you are desirous should be cancelled, but, upon the facts laid before us, we have advised Mr. Dixon he should refuse to sign the Agreement of Cancellation which you have prepared and endorsed upon the original Agreement.

With reference to the question of the money paid for his admission as a Notary by Messrs. Sharpe, Parkers & Co. (who we understand are your London Agents) we have advised Mr. Dixon that, upon the facts laid before us by him, it is perfectly clear that your firm and your firm alone is legally liable to reimburse Messrs. Sharpe, Parkers & Co. the amount disbursed by them.

In view of the position raised by the charges brought by you against Mr. Dixon we can well understand (as we are informed is the case) that the relations between you are somewhat strained and the position altogether by no means a desirable one from Mr. Dixon's point of view.

It is possible that if Mr. Harston could meet you to discuss the matter some satisfactory arrangement might be arrived at, but you will please distinctly understand that, in the meantime, Mr. Dixon claims that

his rights under the Agreement above mentioned are valid and subsisting.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) EWENS & HARSTON.

John Hastings, Esq.
Soon after the receipt of this letter, said Counsel, Mr. Hastings had another interview with the defendant. "What do you mean by admitting this thing to me," he said, "and go to a firm of solicitors and instruct them to deny it?"

"I must deny it," the defendant is alleged to have said, "or else I shall go under altogether." Mr. Hastings told defendant that there was no necessity "for him going under altogether." There were other places than Hongkong.

The defendant asked if he could not be allowed to practise in Hongkong.

Mr. Hastings said he could not.

Concluding, Mr. Potter said he did not know what the defence in the case would be. He did not know how defendant proposed to get over what seemed to be an insuperable difficulty created by his own language in these interviews. But he took it the defence would be a total denial of the charges, which would mean that Mr. Hastings had invented them with marvellous particularity. When their Lordships had heard the witnesses, when they had heard the defendant, and the cross-examination he (Counsel) will ask them to say that the charges had been proved, and that however painful it would be to their Lordships, he would ask them to decide what punishment they would decree to a case of this kind.

Mr. John Hastings was then called to the witness-box. He said that he had a solicitor's practice in Hongkong and was the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. In 1904, Mr. Dixon first joined the firm as assistant solicitor. On the 15th of April, 1907, he entered into a new agreement by which Mr. Dixon was to continue in the firm's employment for another five years, at the end of which he was to be given a partnership. Witness had always found Mr. Dixon a valuable man and had no desire to get rid of him. He expected great services of him in case of witness' departure from the Colony. Witness proceeded from Hongkong during 1908, where he remained till 15th October. The rule in his office is when a solicitor receives money for costs, he enters it himself in a rough cash-book. He then hands the money to the cashier, whose duty it is to pay the money at once to the Bank. A receipt was always given for all monies paid to the firm. Each solicitor had to make an entry into the diary for all services rendered to clients and those entries went into the bill for costs. On the 2nd February, 1909, witness had an interview with Tam Ling Kwong, his present interpreter, and with a former interpreter who had since retired from his service. In consequence of these interviews, he made inquiries and also requested Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson to make inquiries in regard to certain cases. He obtained certain evidence in the case of Wong Hi. Tam Ling Kwong further gave him further particulars of the case of Wong Hui Tong, in which the Kwong Hing Cheung firm sued Reuter, Brockmann & Co. Mr. Dixon had taken up that case. On the 26th of March, witness had an interview with Mr. Dixon. On the following day, he wrote to his brother informing him of the result of the interview. In the interview, witness told Mr. Dixon that it was reported that he was in the habit of receiving money for costs from clients and paying a portion of it to the office and keeping the balance for himself. Witness gave Mr. Dixon to understand that he had been informed that this used to be done principally in Police Court cases or in cases in which Mr. Dixon received money in cash from clients. Witness said that he had made independent inquiries in the matter and was satisfied that the information given him was true. Mr. Dixon denied the allegations and shortly afterwards left the room, but witness almost immediately called him back. Witness informed Mr. Dixon that he had evidence in his possession on which he could prosecute him, but that he had no wish whatever to do so. He, however, advised him to go away, as it was impossible to keep him in the office. Mr. Dixon then admitted of having taken money from the office, but he said the amounts were small and the occasions were not many on which he did so. Witness replied that the amount was not the question, but the matter was one of principle. Mr. Dixon was in a position of trust and responsibility and witness said he could not see how it was possible for him to keep him in the office. He suggested to Mr. Dixon that he should go away and practise elsewhere. The latter replied that he had nowhere to go. He could not go home, because his father had already two sons in the business. Witness suggested other places where he might go to. Witness attributed what had occurred to the fact that Mr. Dixon was living with a European woman, who must have run him into a great deal of expense more than he could afford. Mr. Dixon said he had not spent more than he could afford. Witness reminded defendant that his (witness') brother had spoken to him about the subject of living with this woman and that he had promised to give up that mode of life. Defendant begged witness to give him another chance and said this would serve as a lesson to him. He said he could have taken thousands if he had wished to do so. He begged him to reconsider the matter and write to his brother. Witness said he had already written to his brother. Witness said he felt absolutely certain that defendant had admitted having taken money from the office.

At this juncture, two letters were produced, both written by witness, dated the 31st March and 2nd April, respectively. A reply was received to the letter of 2nd April from Messrs. Ewens and Harston. Continuing, witness said that on receipt of the letter from Messrs. Ewens and Harston, he called Mr. Dixon to his room and asked him what he meant by admitting that he had taken money from the office and then instructing a firm of solicitors to write a letter denying it. Mr. Dixon said he must deny it or go under altogether. Witness said he would not go under altogether. Hongkong was not the only place in the world. He could make a living anywhere. Witness said if Mr. Dixon wished to fight, he was perfectly willing to do so. Mr. Dixon said he did not wish to fight. He asked to be allowed to practise in Hongkong, and said he would not take away witness' clients or words

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th June 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 17th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

to that effect. This request witness refused. Witness had no wish to fight Mr. Dixon nor had he any motive to ruin him. He was the most useful man in his office.

By Mr. Calhoun—Witness had had his practice for a long time in Hongkong. He started in 1880—29 years. Witness did not know if he had been very successful. During that time, he had a great deal of experience in criminal and Common Law cases. At the time Tam Ling Kwong made his report, he did not specify any particular point. He did not know of his own knowledge but had been told about it by Tam Kam Ming. Soon afterwards, he placed the matter in the hands of Inspector Hanson. Through Inspector Hanson, he got some evidence from Wong Hi which satisfied him. On the 26th of March, he had information as to Wong Hi and Gulab. The interview took place about 5.10 or 5.15 in the afternoon. Besides witness and Mr. Dixon, nobody else was present at the interview. He did not have a third and independent person present because he did not think it necessary. Witness admitted that it would have been advisable to have had a third person present at the time Mr. Dixon was charged with the alleged embezzlement. He would not have advised a client to adopt that course. He wrote a letter to his brother and preserved a copy of it. The letter did not give the result of the interview word for word but simply contained a summary of it. (Here a letter dated the 27th March was produced and read in Court. Part of the letter contained matter irrelevant to the case, which was left over by permission from the Bench. The concluding portion of the letter said that Mr. Dixon had given up a good position and good talents—and for what?)

Mr. Hastings' cross-examination was still proceeding when the Court rose for tea.

When the proceedings resumed the attendance in Court had increased somewhat. Among the spectators were noticed some well-known local European merchants, who remained throughout the afternoon's proceedings. The cross-examination of Mr. Hastings was continued after Mr. Calhoun had read a letter, numbering some twenty typewritten pages, written by Messrs. Ewens and Harston to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist. The reply to that letter was also read to the Court, as were many others, all of which were put in as Exhibits. Under cross-examination, Mr. Hastings reiterated that he found defendant a very useful man. In 1907 he left for home in April, and the agreement with the defendant was entered into just before that. The first agreement was only completed two and three-quarter years under the first one. Witness wanted to keep Mr. Dixon, but the latter wanted terms. The second agreement was made by witness' brother—Mr. Geo. Hastings—and not by witness. Under that agreement defendant was to get \$325 a month for the first year and \$350 for the next three years with commission and be profitable one per cent. for the first year, two per cent. for the second year and so forth. The question of leave, salary when away, and passage money (single passage only) were also mentioned. Witness first saw Wong Hui Tong this year—not last year. The Reuter, Brockmann action took place while witness was at home. There was a large sum of money paid to Wong Hui Tong by witness' firm for costs. Witness may have seen Wong with Mr. Dixon then. The accounts were made up by Mr. Dixon. The accounts were paid to Wong about the middle of April. There was a complaint made at the time by Wong about the costs and Cown costs. When the complaint was made, Wong, Tam, defendant and witness were present. An arrangement had been made to charge Wong \$100 for making out the accounts. Wong said in his complaint regarding the costs, said that he had paid the sum of \$50 to Mr. Dixon which had not been accounted for. Witness questioned him about it, but did not take down a note at the time about the complaint. He did not consider it necessary to make a note. At the next interview with Wong, witness asked him if he would give evidence about the money he had given to Mr. Dixon. Wong was unwilling, and stated that he did not want to have anything to do with the matter. Wong also complained of the costs being too high and wanted them reduced. Witness said he would go through them and see.

The cross-examination was still going on when our reporter left the Court.

Intimations.

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order in any design required.

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Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver B.C.

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"MONTEAGLE"	
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SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"MAUSANG"	THURSDAY, 17th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	FRIDAY, 18th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 18th June, 4 P.M.
S'GAPOR, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	SATURDAY, 19th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	SUNDAY, 20th June, Daylight.
MANILA	"LUONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 25th June, 4 P.M.
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The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

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Hongkong, 15th June, 1909.

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SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	20th " Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	22nd " 3 P.M.
AMOI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KWEIANG"	23rd " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YONGHONG"	24th " Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHEWAN"	27th " Daylight.
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Hongkong, 4th May, 1909.

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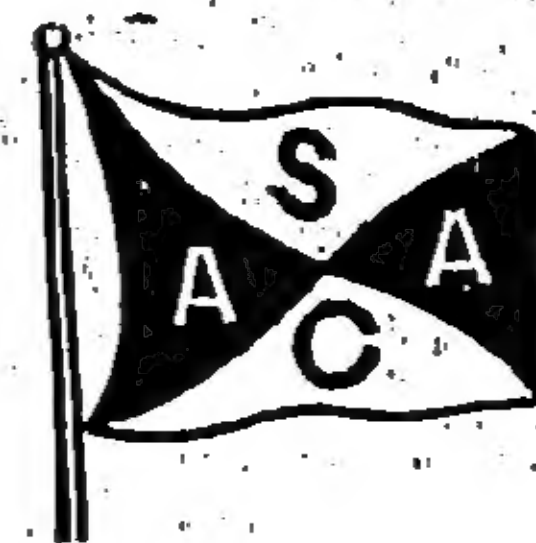
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Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909.

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[10]

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Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL FOURICHON"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO

and other above destinations on or about the

20th July, 1909.

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1909.

[51]

Shipping—Steamers

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND

LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PERIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-

CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA"

Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this

for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 16th

June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo

for the above Ports in connection with the

Company's S.S. *China*, 8,000 tons, from Colombo,

Passengers' accommodation in which vessel

is second before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,

and Tea for London (under arrangement)

will be transhipped at Colombo into the

Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles

and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will

be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S.

Himalaya, due in London on 8th August, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until

4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents

and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th June 1909.

[4]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND

YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARMAND BEHIC"

Captain Lafont, will be despatched for the

above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 21st

instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

[6]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

via PORTS AND SUBZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

NEW YORK:

S.S. "PATHAN" About 22nd June.

For Freight and further information, apply

to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1909.

[413]

STEAM-TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. R. W. WALKER.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London-Bank T.T.	1/02
Do. demand	1/02 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	1/02 1/2
France-Bank T.T.	233
America-Bank T.T.	43
Germany-Bank T.T.	181
India T.T.	133
Do. demand	133
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	74
Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	76
Japan-Bank T.T.	26
Java-Bank T.T.	106

Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	1/02 1/2
6 months' sight L/C	1/02 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44
4 months' sight	43
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/02 1/2
4 months' sight	238
6 months' sight	230
4 months' sight Germany	181
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	2 1/2
Sovereign	17 1/2

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—	
Malwa New	1,000/1,150
Old	1,150/1,220
Older	1,225/1,270
Oldest	1,280/1,330
Per chest	
Patna New	1,000
Old	1,005
Benares New	1,015/1,015
Old	
Perman (Paper)	1,000/1,050

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE

America (Korea) 19th inst.	
Canadian (Empress of China) 24th inst.	
The C. N. Co.'s s.s. <i>Tatyuan</i> left Sydney on 19th inst., and is due here on 14th prox.	
The cargo of <i>Silk ex s.s. Tonkin</i> , which left this port on 11th ult., was delivered in Lyons on 12th inst.	

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 15th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression crossed E. Nippon during the night and is situated this morning off the coast of Hokkaido near Nemuro.

The barometer has risen quickly over S. Japan, while it is inclined to fall over the S. coast of China and Formosa.

Pressure remains high over the Upper Yangtze, and over the N. part of the China Sea and the Pacific towards the Bonins.

Moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate S. monsoon along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. winds, moderate; fair.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, Variable winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, S. winds, moderate.

Shipping.

Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, J. G. Offert, 15th June, Calcutta 30th May, via Penang and Singapore 9th June, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.	
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 769, J. C. Hansen, 15th June, Fuzhou 15th June, Tientsin 10th, and Hoihow 14th, Salt and Gen.—J. & Co., Ltd.	
Glenogle, Br. s.s., 2,399, W. H. Paddle, 15th June, Singapore 10th June, Gen.—Seang Tak Hong.	
Tungshing, Br. s.s., 1,473, W. Stalker, 15th June, Wuhu and Chinkiang 10th June, Rice and Ground-nuts—Canton.	
Helene, Ger. s.s., 771, J. Jensen, 15th June, Quinhao 8th June, and Tournay 12th, Sugar and Gen.—J. & Co.	
Amara, Br. s.s., 1,567, Matlock, 15th June, Canton 14th June, Ballast—J. M. & Co.	
Haimun, Br. s.s., 3,636, J. W. Evans, 15th June, Swatow 14th June, Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Yatorofu Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,057, K. Soyeda, 15th June, Bombay via Singapore 8th June, Twist and Cotton—N. Y. K.	
Malta, Br. s.s., 3,990, G. M. Montford, R.N.R., 15th June, London 8th May, and Singapore 10th June, Mail and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Poonia, Br. s.s., 4,878, A. F. Vine, R.N.R., 15th June, Shanghai 12th June, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Hadi, Br. s.s., 742, J. Pannier, 15th June, Haiphong via Fuzhou, Hoihow and Kwong-chow-wan 14th June, Gen.—A. R. M.	

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Wingang, for Swatow.
Hailan, for Swatow.
Tungshing, for Canton.
Kafong, for Cebu.
Burichow, for Swatow.
Yatorofu Maru, for Shanghai.
Changsha, for Manila.
Matopo, for Shanghai.

Departures.

June 15.
Mongolia, for San Francisco.
Hailan, for Coast Ports.
Nord, for Tientsin.
Amir, for Saigon.
Sigan, for Haiphong.
Chinkwa, for Canton.
Fudo Maru, for Japan.
Changsha, for Australian Ports.
Kaitoku, for Hoihow.
Wingang, for Shanghai.
Kafong, for Hoihow.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Haimun*, from Swatow—Messrs. G. Grant and J. Isaacs.
Per *Glenogle*, from Singapore—Mr. Wakefield and son, and 1,493 Chinese.
Per *Japan*, from Calcutta, &c.—Lieut. A. Creery, Messrs. MacMillan, Ch. A. Hicks, A. W. Baniogarten, and 828 Chinese.
Per *Malta*, for Hongkong from London—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Grossett and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Williams, Lieut. G. P. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brock and child, Dr. F. X. Castello, Dr. A. H. Anderson, Mr. H. W. Smart, Sgt. and Mrs. Heath, and Mrs. Lewis' amah. From Singapore—Lieut. D. W. D. Kimm, and Mrs. Cousland's amah. From Port Said for Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Miss and Master Delbourgo and 2 children, and Mr. S. Trumore. From London for Shanghai—Messrs. F. Stewart, D. McInnes, J. H. Beckshall, J. T. Reid, M. J. and Misses E. and N. Lewis, and Miss Hamilton.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Haimun*, from Swatow—Moderate to light S.W. winds and fine.
Str. *Japan*, from Calcutta, &c.—Light S.W. winds and fine weather with smooth sea from Singapore to port.
Str. *Tungshing*, from Wuhu and Chinkiang—Fine weather in Yangtze, light monsoon and fog to Heibans the moderate monsoon to port.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	
Ascania, Ger. s.s., 1,297, A. G. Hansen, 11th June, Canton 11th June, Gen.—H. A. L. Baer Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,368, J. Yamana, 12th June, Yokohama 12th June, Coal and Sulphuric Acid—M. B. K.	
Bellerophon, Br. s.s., 5,725, T. Bartlett, 11th June, Kobe 5th June, Gen.—B. & S.	
Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Bail, 6th June, Saigon 2nd June, Gen.—Man Fat.	
Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 13th June, Bangkok via Hoihow 31st May, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	
Choising, Ger. s.s., 1,021, J. Bruhn, 14th June, Bangkok 5th June, Rice and Timber—B. & S.	
Chowin, Ger. s.s., 1,115, F. Schmeitz, 11th June, Bangkok 3rd June, and Hoihow 10th, Rice and Timber—B. & S.	
Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,945, S. Kumawaki, 12th June, Moji 7th June, Coal—M. B. K.	
Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Rouch, 13th June, Swatow 12th June, Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Henrik Ibsen, Nor. s.s., 2,959, M. B. Shandwitz, 9th July, Newcastle, N.S.W. 19th May, Ballast—Order.	
Indra, Br. s.s., 3,125, M. Macfarlane, 14th June, Keelung 12th June, Tea, &c.—J. & Co.	
Kumsang, Br. s.s., 1,078, E. J. Butler, 8th June, Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 2nd June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Kutsang, Br. s.s., 1,099, R. C. D. Bradley, 11th June, Moji 6th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Landat Scheiff, Ger. s.s., 1,640, A. Stuyve, 14th June, Haiphong 12th June, Rice—S. & Co.	
Maassang, Br. s.s., 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 11th June, Sandakan 31st May, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8,750, H. E. Morton, 11th June, San Francisco 5th May, and Shanghai 30th, Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.	
Neumanta, Ger. s.s., 1,794, H. Feldmann, 14th June, Moji 8th June, Coal—H. A. L.	
Nord, Br. s.s., 1,748, Fadd, 13th June, Singapore 5th June, Oil—Mr. Geo. McEban.	
Protus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, C. Moller, 11th June, Bangkok 2nd June, Rice—Angard, Thoresen & Co.	
Shinano Maru, Jap. s.s., 6,387, K. Kawara, 13th June, Shanghai 10th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.	
Taikosan Maru, Jap. s.s., Fukui, 14th June, Miike 8th June, Coal—M. B. K.	
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,250, A. Somerville, 4th June, Manila 1st June, Gen.—B. & S.	
Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, G. Edwards, 12th June, Saigon 8th June, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.	
Tonyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,255, E. Bent, 9th June, San Francisco 13th May, Honolulu 10th, Yokohama 1st June, Kobe 2nd, Nagasaki 5th, and Shanghai 7th, Gen.—T. K. K.	
Teucer, Br. s.s., 5,807, G. W. Parkinson, 10th June, Manila 8th June, Gen.—B. & S.	
Tsintau, Ger. s.s., 2,750, Fr. Bücking, 12th June, Bangkok 6th June, Rice and Salt—B. & S.	
Wongkol, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Reher, 11th June, Bangkok via Swatow 2nd June, Rice and Teak-squares—M. & Co.	
Yuenang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 14th June, Manila 11th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,629, R. Rodger, 14th June, Manila 12th June, Gen.—S. T. & Co.	

SAILING VESSELS.

Alcides, Br. 4-masted bark, 2,668, L. Smith, 1st May, Kobe 23rd April, Gen.—S. O. Co.
Sumatra, Ger. schooner, 320, C. Nanev, 22nd May, New Guinea 30th April, Gen.—M. & Co.

Ships Passed the Canal.

20th April—*Asyanar*, St. Patrick, *Achilles*, *Antenor*, *Namur*, *Palawan*, *Saxonia*, *Kama Maru*, 23rd April—*Cardinal*, *Nara*, 27th April—*Lutnow*, *Dennoh*, *Brasmar*, *Dortmund*, *Laurin*, *Sikhota*, 30th April—*Sydney*, *Alberga*, *Menelais*, *Inaba Maru*, *Kawachi Maru*, *Prins Ludwig*, 4th May—*Cyclops*, *Banca*, 7th May—*Peiho*, *Calcedonia*, *Glenish*, *Ping Sui*, *Simla*, *Cathay*, 11th May—*Benedit*, *Flintshire*, *Sumatra*, *Bedouin*, *Peritia*, *Prins Regent*, *Lutfold*, *Stam*, 14th May—*Gorden*, *Norman Prince*, *Vorwarts*, *Hiltsch Maru*, *Bismarck*, *Tourane*, *Sankai Maru*, 14th May—*Ducallan*, *Glenroy*, 15th May—*Peritia*, *Kaitou*, 21st May—*Ernst Simon*, *Malta*, *Hyun*, *Mikima*, *Maru*, *Pak*, *Ling Segula*, 25th May—*York*, *Palma*, *Ducallan*, 28th May—*Ambrisa*, *Awa Maru*, *Armand Behic*, *Glamorganshire*, *Kanagawa Maru*, *Bulow*, *Konang Si*, *Orizel*, *Panagiotis*, *Sikh*, 1st June—*Cyrus*, *Dacia*, *Cattle*, *Indra-wadi*, *Glenarm*, *Tydrus*, 4th June—*Trang-wa*, *Indra-hama*, *Prometheus*, *Sardina*, *Slavonia*, *Tonkin*, *Carmarvonshire*, *Macdonald*, *Nubia*, *Sikhia*, (Aus.) 8th June—*Kliff*, *Benlarig*, *Yaddo*, 11th June—*Derflinger*, *Jason*, *Tomba Maru*.

Arrivals at Home—30th April—Yaddo.

Prometheus, 21st April—*Nora*, 23rd April—*Tomba Maru*, 27th April—*Macdonald*, *Ben-luch*, *Headley*, *Andalusia*, *Woolfhalia*, 30th April—*Kliff*, *Nara*, 4th May—*Therid*, *Achilles*, 7th May—*Inaba Maru*, *Laurin*, *Palawan*, 11th May—*Dortmund*, *Saxonia*, 14th May—*Calcedonia*, *Prins Ludwig*, 19th May—*Peiho*, *Ping Sui*, 21st May—*Gorden*, *Vorwarts*, *Sumatra*, *Hiltsch Maru*, 25th May—*Alberga*, *Flintshire*, *Malta*, *Banca*, *Sumatra*, 28th May—*Peritia*, *Cathay*, *Glenroy*, *Ghaas*, *Ernst Simon*, 1st June—*Hyun*, 4th June—*Bulow*, *Kanagawa Maru*, 8th June—*Kaitou*, 10th June—*Palma*, 11th June—*Norman Prince*, *Tonkin*.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Luetsow	Foochow	M. & Co.	June 16
Parala	Singapore	S. V. & Co.	June 16
Mishima Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	June 16
Yaboshi Maru	Moji	N. Y. K.	June 16
Hangchow	Chinkiang	B. & S.	June 16
Linao	Shanghai	B. & S.	June 16
Korea	Japan	P. M. Co.	June 19
Armand Behic	Singapore	M. M.	June 21
Sado Maru	Japan	N. Y. K.	June 21
Bmp. of China	Vancouver	C. P. Co.	June 24
P. Sigismund	Sydney	M. & Co.	June 25
Taiyuan	Sydney	B. & S.	July 14

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	
Chan Po	at Kowloon Dock.
Tenyo Maru	"
Dajin Maru	"
Tai On	"

TAIKOO DOCKS.

at Quarry Bay Docks.	
Maple Leaf	"
Taming	"
Anhui	"

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.53	88 W 10
Nemuro	8 a.m.	29.55	88 W 10
Hakodate	"	29.55	88 W 10
Tokio	"	29.55	88 W 10
Kochi	"	29.55	88 W 10
Nagasaki	"	29.55	88 W 10
Kagoshima	"	29.55	88 W 10
Oshima	"	29.55	88 W 10
Naha	"	29.55	88 W 10
Ishigakijima	"	29.55	88 W 10
Bonin Is.	"	29.55	88 W 10
Chesoo	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Kwangtung	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Guttsiaff	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Sharp Peak	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Swatow	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Taihou	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Falchu	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Taiwan	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Koshan	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Pescadores	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Canton	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Hongkong	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Victoria Peak	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Cap Rock	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Wuchow	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Holhow	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Pakhoi	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Phulien	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Tonraue	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
O. St. James	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Manila	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Bacolod	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Iolo	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Cebu	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10
Lahor	6 a.m.	29.52	88 W 10

June 15th, 1909, a.m.

Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.71	50 78 S 10
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.10	50 78 S 10
Hakodate	"	29.62	50 78 S 10
Tokio	"	29.67	50 78 S 10
Kochi	"	29.80	50 78 S 10
Nagasaki	"	29.80	50 78 S 10
Kagoshima	"	29.80	50 78 S 10
Oshima	"	29.80	50 78 S 10
Naha	"	29.85	50 78 S 10
Ishigakijima	"	29.85	50 78 S 10
Bonin Is.	"	29.85	50 78 S 10
Chesoo	6 a.m.	29.76	48 72 S 10
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	29.68	48 72 S 10
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.62	48 72 S 10
Kwangtung	6 a.m.	29.62	48 72 S 10
Guttsiaff	6 a.m.	29.84	60 100 S 10
Sharp Peak	6 a.m.	29.80	80 95 S 10
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.79	82 87 S 10
Swatow	6 a.m.	29.80	80 90 S 10
Taihou	6 a.m.	29.82	80 90 S 10
Taiwan	6 a.m.	29.87	80 90 S 10
Koshan	6 a.m.	29.85	80 90 S 10
Pescadores	6 a.m.	29.85	80 90 S 10
Canton	6 a.m.	29.85	80 90 S 10
Hongkong	6 a.m.	29.85	80 90 S 10
Victoria Peak	6 a.m.	29.87	80 90 S 10
Cap Rock	6 a.m.	29.87	80 90 S 10
Macao	6 a.m.	29.90	85 S 20
Wuchow	6 a.m.	29.90	85 S 20
Holhow	6 a.m.	29.90	85 S 20
Pakhoi	6 a.m.	29.90	85 S 20
Phulien	6 a.m.	29.82	84 S 50
Tonraue	6 a.m.	29.82	84 S 50
O. St. James	6 a.m.	29.82	84 S 50
Manila	6 a.m.	29.82	84 S 50
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.82	84 S 50
Bacolod	6 a.m.	29.82	84 S 50
Iolo	6 a.m.	29.82	84 S 50
Cebu	6 a.m.	29.82	84 S 50
Lahor	6 a.m.	29.82	84 S 50

Post Office.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.
The public are informed that mails to China via Siberia are despatched from the London General Post Office on Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings. No supplementary mails will be forwarded.
Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalny and Siberia.

19th June	at 8.30 P.M.
24th "	at 1.00 P.M.
26th "	at 8.30 P.M.
30th "	at 8.30 P.M.
3rd July	at 8.30 P.M.

A Mail will close for—

Amoy—Per *Glenogle*, 16th June, 9 a.m.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per *Henrik Ibsen*, 16th June, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Malta*, 16th June, 11 a.m.
Taigantau and Vladivostok—Per *Ascania*, 16th June, 11 a.m.
Swatow—Per *Haimun*, 16th June, 1 p.m.
Macao—Per *Sai Tai*, 16th June, 1.15 p.m.
Manila—Per *Tungshing*, 16th June, 2 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kutzing*, 16th June,

